

an annotated list of the fern and seed plants, which grow without cultivation in the area covered. Under each species and variety the scientific name is followed by a careful statement of the peculiar habitat, abundance, time of flowering, and finally the citation of one or more numbered herbarium specimens. Common names, notes as to habit, and a judicious synonymy are added in many cases. Statistical summaries, including a comparative table showing the numerical relation of the flora of Southington to that of Vermont, appear at the end, together with a map and good index. Although the territory covered contains but thirty-six square miles, no less than twelve hundred and one plants are enumerated. The authors show themselves familiar with the latest taxonomic work in America and treat with excellent discrimination the recently proposed species which happen to come within their limits. The authors' "invariable rule has been to admit no name that has not an extant specimen back of it." The work throughout shows exceptional care in arrangement, typography, and proof-reading. It is safe to say that no more critically prepared flora of so limited an area has appeared in America. While the authors have scrupulously avoided making new combinations, they have introduced the following herbarium names, to which it may be well to direct attention: *Aster macrophyllus*, var. *ianthinus*, Fernald (*A. ianthinus*, Burgess), and *Cirsium altissimum*, var. *discolor*, Fernald (*Carduus discolor*, Nutt.).

PRELIMINARY LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS,—IX.
POLYGONACEAE.¹

WM. P. RICH.

[The sign + indicates that a herbarium specimen has been seen; the sign — that a printed record has been found.]

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> , Moench.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>tataricum</i> , Gaertn.	+	+	+	+		
<i>Oxyria digyna</i> , Hill.		+				

¹ Printed in RHODORA as supplementary material.

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
<i>Polygonella articulata</i> , Meisn.	+	+		+	+	+
<i>Polygonum acre</i> , HBK		+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. <i>leptostachyum</i> , Meisn.	+		+	+	+	+
“ <i>amphibium</i> , L.	+	—	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. <i>Hartwrightii</i> , Bissell.	+	—	—	+	—	+
“ <i>arifolium</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>aviculare</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. <i>littorale</i> , Koch.	—	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>Careyi</i> , Olney.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>cinode</i> , Michx.	+	+	+	+	—	+
“ <i>Convolvulus</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>cuspidatum</i> , Sieb. & Zucc.	+	+		+		+
“ <i>Douglasii</i> , Greene.	+	+	+			
“ <i>dumetorum</i> , L.				+		
“ <i>erectum</i> , L.	+	—	—	+	+	+
“ <i>exsertum</i> , Small.	—				+	+
“ <i>Fowleri</i> , Robinson.	+					
“ <i>Hydropiper</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>hydropiperoides</i> , Michx.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. <i>strigosum</i> , Small.		+		+		
“ <i>lapathifolium</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. <i>incanum</i> , Koch.	+	+		+		
“ <i>maritimum</i> , L.				+	+	—
“ <i>Muhlenbergii</i> , Watson.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>orientale</i> , L.	—	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>pennsylvanicum</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>Persicaria</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>prolificum</i> , Robinson.	+	+		+	+	+
“ <i>ramosissimum</i> , Michx.				+		
“ “ “ forma <i>atlan-</i>						
“ <i>ticum</i> , Robinson.	+			+	+	+
“ <i>sagittatum</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>scandens</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>tenue</i> , Michx.	+			+	+	+
“ <i>virginianum</i> , L.		+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>viviparum</i> , L.	+	+	+			
<i>Rumex Acetosa</i> , L.	+		+	+		+
“ <i>Acetosella</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>altissimus</i> , Wood.	+	—		+	+	+
“ <i>Britannica</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>crispus</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>hastatulus</i> Baldw.				+		
“ <i>obtusifolius</i> , L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ <i>Patientia</i> , L.	+		+	+		+

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Rumex persicarioides, L. (<i>R. maritimus</i> , L. of Gray's Manual).	+			+	+	—
“ salicifolius, Wein.	+	+		+	—	
“ verticillatus, L.			+	+	—	+

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING LIST.

Rumex sanguineus, L. and *R. conglomeratus*, Murray have been occasionally reported from New England but no authenticated specimens have been seen.

The *Rumex verticillatus* of Rand & Redfield's Flora of Mt. Desert rests on a very immature specimen, which is certainly not the species named.

Rumex hastatulus, Baldw. This is the first record of this plant in New England. A little colony of it has existed for a number of years at Salisbury Beach, Mass., having been discovered by Alvah A. Eaton of Seabrook, N. H. The most eastern locality from which it has hitherto been reported is Northville, Long Island, New York.

Polygonum aviculare, L. Numerous forms of this very variable species, have been described but with our present knowledge of the plant it is thought best to refer them all to the species with the exception of the var. *littorale*, Koch. which is generally readily recognizable.

Possibly after more detailed study and observation some others of the described varieties may be found worthy of restoration.

Polygonum arenarium, W. & K. and *P. Bellardi*, All., two European species, have been collected at Providence, R. I., and at Boston, Mass., but are not yet sufficiently established to be included in our list. They should, however, be looked for around our Atlantic sea-ports.

Polygonum orientale, L. while undoubtedly a garden escape is so widely distributed as to warrant its recognition to a place in our flora and *P. cuspidatum*, Sieb. & Zucc., also a cultivated plant is every year becoming more common but as yet only in the immediate vicinity of gardens.

It is of interest to note the extension of the range of *Polygonum Douglasii*, Greene, heretofore known in New England only in Vermont. In the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club are

specimens from Brownfield, Maine, collected August 22, 1896, by E. D. Merrill, and the writer has recently received the species from Alvah A. Eaton who collected it September 15, 1899, on Pautuckaway Mt., Nottingham, New Hampshire.

The two species of Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench and *F. tataricum*, Gaertn. are such frequent escapes from cultivation and also from transportation by railways as to have become generally common, with the exception of the latter species which has not yet been reported from Rhode Island and Connecticut, although common in the northern part of our range.

While this list is far from complete it has been thought best to publish it at this time with the hope that attention being called to its incompleteness the desired information as to the occurrence of the various species can be more readily obtained.

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